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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:05:00 ON 24 JUN 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:05:09 ON 24 JUN 2003
L1             3 S (PCR OR POLYMERASE(W)CHAIN) AND LONG(W) AND (ENTIRE (3A) HIV)
L2           533 S (PCR OR POLYMERASE(W)CHAIN) AND HIV (9A) (LTR OR LONG(W)TERMI
L3             3 S L2 AND COMPLETE(5A) SEQUENCE#
L4           503 S AMPLIF? (9A) REPEAT? (3A) PRIMER#
L5           134 S L4 AND CLON?
L6            83 DUP REM L5 (51 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 07:10:02 ON 24 JUN 2003

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:11:21 ON 24 JUN 2003

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 07:11:21 ON 24 JUN 2003

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6434051 PubMed ID: 8837030
TI **Coincidence cloning**. Taking the coincidences out of genome analysis.
AU Devon R S; Brookes A J
CS MRC Human Genetics Unit, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK.
SO MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1996 Jun) 5 (3) 243-52. Ref: 28
Journal code: 9423533. ISSN: 1073-6085.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199612
ED Entered STN: 19970128
Last Updated on STN: 19970128
Entered Medline: 19961211
AB The term "**coincidence cloning**" encompasses a wide range of methodologies, the aim of which is to isolate DNA sequences which occur in both of two input DNA sources. The nature of these input DNAs may be genomic or cDNA, cloned or uncloned, and as such the far reaching applicability of the techniques can be imagined. If the input DNAs are genomic then the product will be enriched for useful markers co-occurring between the two. If the input DNAs comprise one genomic resource and one cDNA resource the product will contain **genes** mapping to that particular genomic region. In this review a comparative description of the range of **coincidence cloning** methods is given, together with a discussion of their applications. Finally, consideration is given to the general limitations of these techniques.

=> d 4, 7 bib ab

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 83 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 17
AN 95247723 MEDLINE
DN 95247723 PubMed ID: 7730318
TI Isolation of a novel latent transforming growth factor-beta binding protein gene (LTBP-3).
AU Yin W; Smiley E; Germiller J; Mecham R P; Florer J B; Wenstrup R J; Bonadio J
CS Department of Pathology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109-0650, USA.
NC AR-40586 (NIAMS)
HL-41926 (NHLBI)
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995 Apr 28) 270 (17) 10147-60.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-L40459
EM 199506
ED Entered STN: 19950608
Last Updated on STN: 19950608
Entered Medline: 19950601
AB This paper reports the molecular **cloning** of a novel gene in the mouse that shows structural similarities to the microfibril protein fibrillin and to the latent transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) binding protein (LTBP), a component of the latent TGF-beta complex. The gene was initially isolated during a low stringency polymerase chain reaction screen of a NIH 3T3 cell cDNA library using **primers** that **amplify** a human fibrillin-1 epidermal growth factor-like **repeat**. Three lines of evidence suggest that the mouse gene is a third member of the LTBP gene family, which we designate LTBP-3. First, the deduced polypeptide, which consists of 15 epidermal growth factor-like repeats, 3 TGF binding protein repeats, and 2 proline- and glycine-rich sequences, shows 38.4% identity with LTBP-1 but only 27% identity with fibrillin-1. Second, the gene appears to be co-expressed in developing mouse tissues with TGF-beta. Third, immunoprecipitation studies using mouse preosteoblast MC3T3-E1 cells and a specific anti-peptide polyclonal antiserum reveal that the mouse polypeptide forms a complex with the TGF-beta 1 precursor. Finally, we note that the LTBP-3 gene was recently localized to a distinct genetic locus (Li, X., Yin, W., Perez-Jurado, L., Bonadio, J., and Francke, U. (1995) Mamm. Genome 6, 42-45). Identification of a third binding protein provides further insight into a mechanism by which latent TGF-beta complexes can be targeted to connective tissue matrices and cells.

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JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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DATE: Tuesday, June 24, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

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DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	L2 same gene	1	L3
L2	L1 same 19q13.2	5	L2
L1	human near0 chromosome	3978	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY